WASHINGTON, D. C. MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1887.

FEVERISHLY ANXIOUS.

POLITICIANS SOLICITOUS ABOUT SALISBURY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

An Important Interview Between the English Premier and the German Ambaseador-Gladstone Goes to Italy-On

LONDON, Dec. 25 .- This has been the uletest and in all respects the dullest Christmas that London has seen for many years. The weather has been cold, raw, and disagreeable, and the freezing temperature has had so great an effect in keeping people in-doors that the streets are almost deserted. The only noticeable feature of the day has been the almost entire absence

of drunkenness in the streets.

Mr. Gladstone will make another attempt to keep the masses moving in solid phalanx against coercion on Tuesday, when he will speak at Dover. On Wednesday he will speak at Dover. On Wednesday he will take the Calais steamer and begin his trip to Italy, where he will remain until February. The English politicians are thrown into a great fluter by Prince Bismarck's attempts to draw from Lord Salisbury a definite pledge to support the triple alliance, and are feverishly anxious to learn to what extent the prenier has committed the country in that direction. The interview which took place on Friday between Lord Salisbury and Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, was obviously of so important

bory and Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, was obviously of so important a character that the latter felt impelled to report personally to the German chancellor, and started immediately for Friedericarthe to confer with his chief.

The neglect of the Turkish government to convert the Turkish lira or gold medjide—a coin of the value of about \$4.50—into fractional money, has caused a very heavy depreciation in silver, and precipitatel a state of affairs verging upon panel in Constantinople. A cabinet council was hastily summoued yesterday, and a decision was reached with little delay to begin at once the work of coining small silver pieces, to be issued in redemption of the medjidle.

The steamship Aurania, from New York Dec. 17, arrived at Queenstown to-day. She was detained eighteen hours in mid-ocean by the disablement of her machinery.

The Mitchelstown land court has made.

mid-ocean by the disablement of her ma-chinery.

The Mitchelstown land court has made a reduction of 23 per cent. in rents on the Countess of Kingston's estate. A'year ago the tenants on that estate demanded a 20 per cent. reduction. This was refused, and since that time the tenants have carried on the plan of campaign.

per cent. reduction. This was refused, and since that time the tenats have carried on the plan of campaign.

The sultan has conferred upos the king of Greece the decoration of the order of Nichanimtias, set in diamonds. The sultan will send a congratulatory letter to the pope on the occasion of the jubiles.

Berlin, Dec. 25.—Count von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador to London, will arrive at Friedericaruhe to-morrow to confer with Prince Bismarck. His visit is the outcome of his interview with Lord Salisbury on Friday.

The crown prince has sent a letter to the Prussian Grand Lodge of Free Masons, thanking them for their address of symmathy and for their demonstrations of joy over the favorable symptoms in his case.

The report that Dr. Mackenzie went to Algeria to select a residence for the crown prince has no foundation.

St. Petersbrukg, Dec. 25.—Lord Raudolph Churchill has seen M. Giera, the Russian foreign minister, and will probably see the czar to-day.

The latest university rich here was caused by students inviting citizens to make common cause with them. The disorder has spread to the military academy, the medical college, and the school of forestry, all of which are now closed.

The recent rumor that an attempt had been made to assazsinate the czar was due to the discovery of a secret door beneath the imperial box in the Marie Theater.

UNLIMITED GENEROSITY.

George W. Childs Tries to Make Christmas a Morry Time.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 25.-Christman brines many presents to Mr. George W. Childs, but not nearly so many as he himself makes in his open-handed generosity. The value of his offerings probably exceeds that of similar donations by any other man in the United States. He was busy all of Saturday and well into the night in preparing his numerous presnight in preparing his numerous presents. "No one in my employ gets less than \$10," he said during the afternoon to a victor who found him in his office engaged in tucking comfortable-looking bank notes into letters addressed with the names of his employes. "From \$10 the amounts range up to \$1,000," he continued. "Several of my men get \$1,000 each at Christmas, and the aggregate for those right arguind here foots up over \$10,000. They make the money for me and why shouldn't I make them a present of some of it?" In addition, Mr. Childs makes munificent gifts at Christmas to hundreds of friends and those who are wholly or in part dependent upon his charity, and sends great quantities of provisions to those who will appreciate them.

SEASONABLE CHARITY.

Ex-Gov. Alger Remembers the Pool

in a Substantial Manner. DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 25 .- To-morro Gen. R. A. Alger will begin to dispense through his agents, charitable gifts to the probable amount of \$15,000, while they may reach an even higher figure. Last year he gave suits of clothes to 500 newsboys, and sent flour and coal to scores of homes. Despite the fact that the general was somewhat imposed on then, he will this year repeat his gift on a much larger scale. Nearly 1,500 newsboys will be given suits of clothes and over 1,000 families will be given a ton of coal and a harrel of flour. The dispensing of this charity will extend over a week, and meantime Gen. Alger will leave for his Redwood lumber camp in California to be gone all winter. None of those who will receive coal and flour know of Gen. Alger's intentious, and the gifts will therefore come wholly as a surprise. The distribution will berin to-morrow, one hundred families being supplied directly from dealers. probable amount of \$15,000, while they

A BIG SNOW SLIDE.

A Railroad Hand Killed and Another

Terribly Crushed. OTTAWA, ONT., Dec. 25 .- Advices received by the rollway department here reports a tremendous snow slide on the line of the Canada Pacific, near Donald, in line of the Camaia Pacific, near Douald, in the Rockies, near the vicinity of land alides. The report rays that while work-men were clearing away the debris another avalanche came down upon them and all sought satety but two Finns, who were not quick enough in jumping from under the snowslide. One of them broke his neck and the other was caught in the edge of the drift and had a leg broken and was terribly crushed. Superintendent and was terribly crushed. Superintendent Marple and Inspector Balfour also had

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Dec. 25,-Lloyd McClos-key and a young lady were skating on the river this afternoon, when they broke through the ice. McCloskey was drowned, but the lady clung to the ice until she was rescued. Mc-Closkey's body was recovered.

Killed on the Rail. POUGHREDISTE, N. Y., Dec. 25,-Mrs. Ellen O'Neill, a widow lady, was, with her two children, a boy and girl, walking on the track of the Hudson River railroad, near Rhine-beck station, last night, when they were struck by a train and all killed.

To Nominate Heavy George, New York, Dec 25.—It is almost certain that the United Labor party will hold a national convention in New York some time in May. THE READING STRIKE.

The Situation Yesterday Practically

Unchanged-Everything Quiet. READING, PA , Dec. 25.—On last Sunday over 5,800 loaded coal cars, made up into fifty-three trains, passed through Reading from the Schuylkill coal region for Port

first three trains, passed through Reading from the Schuylkill coal region for Port Richmond and other points south of this city. To-day not a single car was moved, and the coal trade is practically dead. During this forencem over one hundred railroaders, whose trains were run on sidings north and south of this city, passed through Reading bound for their homes, which are mostly in the coal regions. The orders to strike were received early this morning, and so far as the railroad company's crews were concerned were promptly obeyed.

A meeting of the Railroaders Assembly was held here to-day and while no definite action was taken the prevailing sentiment was in favor of standing by the strikers. Agents of the Reading Company to-day actively canvassed this section for men to fill the places of the strikers, and enable them to resume the movement of trains on Tuesday morning.

Master Workman Hawman, of this city, to-day sent out telegrams notifying all assemblies of the Recision to strike.

The following notice was issued last night, signed by General Manager McLeod, of the Philadelphis and Reading railroad: "Work will be resumed on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at the Port Richmond, yard. Employes will report for duty at that time. The places of such as do not report will be miled by other men. The men discharged for disobedience of orders in refusing to move the trains to the place of their destination will not be permitted to again enter the service of the company in any capacity."

A SANGUINARY AFFRAY.

Four Anti-Prohibitionists Shot by

Saloonkeeper and His Friends, CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—At midnight last night the sheriff of Kenton county, Ky., night the shortiff of Kenton county, Ky, received a telegram from the toil gate keeper at Erianger, a village about eight miles from Covington on the Cincinnati Southern railway. The telegram read: "ERLANGER, KY., Dec. 25.—Send officers; bloody riot. July Childrens."

The sheriff and a poses went from Covington. The facts of the oase are that in Boone county, Ky., prohibition prevails, and Erianger is a near station for Boone county boys to get liquor. They had been assembling there Saturday night and drinking at John Conner's saloon. They dialliked Albert Gates, the barkeeper, and having given him notice to quit, decided last night to drive him away. They got up a fight in the saloon late at night and Gates put them out. There were seven in the gang. Gates barred the door. The gang returned and were refused admission. They then smashed in the window with stones and fired pistols through the doors and windows. Gates and his two companions returned the fire. The assailants retired to reload, and, returning, made a rush at the house. The three within fired from the windows with deadly effect. The outsiders shot were Roome Respus, thigh and arm; Frank Respus, head, very bad; Ben Stevens, face, hall lodged near the ear; John Dorsey, breast and leg. The wounded were taken in wagons to Florence, Ky. The worst fighting was from about 11:30 until 1:30, though shots were heard at the saloon until after 2 o'clock this morning. No arrests have been made. received a telegram from the toll gate

BOLD BANDITTL

A Reign of Terror in Otaez Caused by Bernal,

NOGALES, ARIZ., Dec. 25.—It is learned that General Moraz, with a party of troops of the sacking of the town by Bernal. He found the houses barricaded and the streets deserted, and that half had not been told regarding outrages committed by Bernal's band. The women, both old and young, had been compelled to submit to numerous indignities, often in the presence of their husbands and brothers. All of the able bodied inhabitants have joined the federal troops in an effort to exterminate the band. After leaving Otaez the band went into the spur of the Sierra Madre mountains, covering their traoks well, and remained there a few days; then went to Laratrs, a mining camp in the foot hills of Sierra Madre; rode into the place with the intention of destroying the town, but mit with a warm reception from the troops and were compelled to retreat after exchanging a number of shots. The band was pursued by the citizens and soldiers, but easily made their escape owing to the superiority of their horses. of the sacking of the town by Bernal. He

theirhorses.

Miss Barraza, a young lady captured in Otacz, is evidently with the band, as a small shoe track has been seen in the sand near where the fight took place. It is stated that the Mexican government fear international trouble with the Unitad States on account of the murder of Leon Baldwin by Bernal's band, consequently they are prosecuting the campaign against the gang with renewed vigor.

Gen. Tojerho has been instructed to put more men in the field, and it is thought that Bernal will attempt to cross into the state of Durango.

state of Darango.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER.

Isaac Haynes Insults a Lady and I Shot by Her Brother,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec., 25.-Isas Haynes was formerly a conductor on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and only a few months ago drew a lottery prize of \$15,000. This caused him to resign his position. He invested his money at Stevenson, Ala., and has lived there ever since. A few weeks ago it is alleged that he insuited a sister of John Thomas, and that fact coming to the ears of the brother he procured a pistoi and deliberately killed Haynes. After the shooting Thomas telegraphed to the sheriff at Scottsboro', Ala., to come to Stevenson and arrest him, which was done yesterday morning. There is great excitement over the affair. Haynes was killed on the street in front of his own house. Thomas is the yardmaster of the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Stevenson. Memphis and Charleston railroad, and nilroad at Stevenson.

The Great Raft Is no More, NEW LONDON, CONN., Dec. 25.—United States steamer Enterprise, Capt. McCalla, arrived here this afternoon after a successful search here this afternoon after a successful search for the big lumber raft abandoned by the Miranda off Nantucket aboats. When the Enterprise was 150 miles southers by south from the shoats she feil in with an immense number of logs from the raft, proving beyond a doubt that the raft had broken up. The steamer was among the logs all day and part of Friday night. The revenue outer Grant, which was also cruising for the raft, arrived also, but did not see any portion of the raft.

Appretices Cannot Join Unions. Pirmenung, Pa., Dec. 25.—In the county ourt yesterday Judge Dailey gave a boy an court yesternay Junge Dancy gave a toy an-preutice at a glass factory one week in which to return to work or suffer sentence. The boy's defense was that he thought he was dis-charged because he had joined a labor union which had entered upon a strike. Judge Dai-ley raid that an apprentice cannot join a union.

The Deadly Coal Oil Lamp. WATERBURY, CONN., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Patrick Dowling, of Bishop street, was fatally burned Saturday night, her clothes catching fire from saturally high, accuracy as a second the explosion of a tamp she was carrying she was alone at the time and ran into the yard. Befure assistance reached her she was so badly burned that after lingering some time in frightful agony she died.

Wholesale Desertion, New York, Dec. 25,-A general alarm was sent out to-day from police headquarters for eight seamen and four boys who have deserted the United States steamship Nipsle, lying in the North river. Commander Muliane, who reported it, assigned no cause for the whole-sale descrition.

MICHIGANCITY, IND., Dec. 25.—The penitentiary shoe shop was burned last night. The convicts were all located up in their cells and the saccount me panic occurred. All the machinery was ruined. The loss is estimated at \$75,600.

REJECTION OF CHRIST.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FACT IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Power Without a Limit-Remarks ble Coincidence of Time-Celebrating the Saviour's Birth and Resurrection the Same Day-Reception of the Lord.

Hamline M. E. Church was well filled vesterday morning when Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor announced as the text: "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not, But as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believed on His

"We have," said the preacher, "presented to us in this passage the most wonderful fact in the history of mankind. Other great facts are of interest and importance, but none exceed this in greatness, and all but the Jews believe it. The creation was a wonderful fact, the fall of man was a wonderful fact, the fall of man was a wonderful fact, the deluge was a great fact. Other great men have come into the world; he world; shistory is made up of the strong men of the world. Mosses's birth was a grand fact, and there never was a more wonderful birth except the one in the manger in Bethlehem—the birth we celebrate to day. The coming of Edijah was a great epoch in the history of men: the comings of Isalah, of David, of John the Baptist, of Paul were incidents of great importance, but they exannot compare with the influence of Christ's birth. Prophets handed his photograph down through the ages and foretoid the day of his birth. No one evar came for such a purpose, and his birth, his life have influenced the world as nothing else could or can. Pharaoh, Darius, Solomon, the Crears, Alexander, Demosthenes, Cleero, Columbus, Washington, have affected the world to a certain extent, but there is no limit to Christ's power. He affects all lands and peoples, all tribes and tongues. He is the grandest picture of manhoed the world ever saw. He was the greatest poet of all time and the noblest emancipator of suffering, enslaved humanity that we could conceive of. Lat the philosophic modern sceptic explain, let the Unitarian explain, why this one man should so influence the world as no other man did. Let the refined American sceptic of to-day, who is ashamed of his name, answer that question.

"There is no sadder fact in history than the relection of Christ." "We have," said the preacher, "pre-

uestion.
"There is no sadder fact in history than "There is no sadder fact in history than the rejection of Christ. 'He came unto His own, and His own received Him not.' The subject of Christ's rejection in ancient and modern times was then dweit upon at some length, and a little wholesome advice was given as to the proper manner of celebrating Christ's birth. The fact that the faviour was received by some was noted, and the reward given them 'to them gave He power to become the sons of God' was described most eloquently. Man's inability to govern himself without the help of God was clearly shown, and those present were appealed to to accept Christ and throw the weight of their influence on the Lord's side. In conclusion, Dr. Naylor said: "I simply want to ask you this question, 'Have you received Him?" If you have then you know that you are a son of God. May God make this Christmas a day of revelation to your soul."

During the service the choir rendered seasonable and appropriate music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Pope.

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

The morning service at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday was well attended. The pulpit was handsomely decrated with evergreens and calla lilles, but the church was otherwise devoid of ornamentation. President and Mrs. Cleveland occupied their pew, and, as usual, were stared at. Rev. B. Sunderland preached from Lu'e. II, 16: "And they came with haste, sight found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in the manger."

Referring to the glorious day of Christmass, Dr. Sunderland said that "to-day the chapters of another year are closing, to day by the coincidence of time the birth and resurrection of Christis commemorated, to-day's filled with the Christmas rejoicings all over the world, recalling thought back to that wonderful night when the heavens were filled with the presence and sound of the angelic host, and the shepherds wondered as they found the babe at Bethlehem, the long promised Redeemer of the world. God incarnate. And what a beautiful thought to the human mind, that the eternal, immortal, and invisible God was made fleah and came among men. And yet while the whole world resounded with the retrain of the angelic anthem, there were while the whole world resounded with the retrain of the angelic anthem, there were yet those who utterly denied the birth of Christ and held it to be but the beautiful fable of an illusive and charming superstition, arguing that the incarnation of God was simply impossible, and that He could not become incarnate if He would. This bold and marked assertion was set up against the testimony of the Scriptures, which say that with God all things are possible. The moment aman admitted the truth of the Bible that moment he admitted all that is ascribed to Christ."

In a terse and vigorous manuer Dr. Sun-

ascribed to Christ."

In a terse and vigorous manner Dr. Sunderland proceeded to score the great infidel's late attack on the divinity of Christ in his reply to Dr. Henry Field. Human reason of the christ in death has been proceed to be the christ of the christ because to death has been proceed to be the christ of the christ because son was wholly incompetent to decide be-forehand what God could do or why, when, and how He was to do it, and therefore on the great questions of the divinity of Christ human reason was no standard of judg-

ment.

Another standard argument used by the unbelievers was that if there ever was a God, no evil would exist. This had been the argument of a their from the beginning, and was ably answered by human nature itself, which has always insisted upon the existence of God and the mystery of the incarnation, and which atheism; had been usable to destroy. peen unable to destroy.

The death of Mr. Ingersoll's brother was

been mable to destroy.

The death of Mr. Ingersoll's brother was feelingly referred to, and Mr. Ingersoll's admission of these truths claimed by his oration over his beloved dead when he said:

"Let us believe in spite of doubts and dogmas, of fears and tears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead," referring to the words of his brother just before death: "I am better now."

The third argument of the atheists was that there is no more ground for the support of the Christian incarnation than for the Buddhist incarnation, and if one is accepted the other must be also. Dr. Sunderland then beautifully described the history and origin of the Mohommeden (i.e., devoid of the hope of eternity and of redemption, and who attained his position by education and suffering, and compared the character with the sublime life of Christ, whose mission was to redeem, transform, and make man fit for a glorious destiny through endless coming ages. Sin and death were the great formidable facts of human experience, and it was to the destruction of these that the Christian incarnation was addressed. None but God could undertake such a task, and none but He could apply an effectual remedy to belors themselves incarnate, and human could undertake such a task, and none but He could apply an effectual remedy to beings themselves incarnate, and human history for 1800 years confirmed to the very letter every one of His predictions. Christ knew the hearts of all and yearned for all, and was still gathering them into His fold, and when the last one of those should be embraced in His arms then would the trumpet of the archangels sound and the old years and the new years be no longer, and time be merged into one glad eternity—the ages of rest and recompense for all the redeemed of God.

"AND THE WOHD WAS MADE FLESH."

Rev. E. D. Daniels preached yesterday morning at the Swedenborgian Church, North Capitol street, near B. His text was from John, i: 14—"And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us (literally in us), and we beheld His glory." "The first word of this text," asid the preacher, "comnects it with something immediately preceding. This, as we see from the connection, is the reception of the Lord. As many as received Him to them give He power to become the sons of God. "And the word was made flesh." He was made flesh is realized only in those who receive Him. This is the true Bethlehem or house of bread, for then the bread of heaven or the "AND THE WORD WAS MADE PLESH."

Lord Himself is realized in us. The word is made flesh to us when the infinite and incomprehensible God is conceived under some definite mental form so that we can comprehend Him. This is the human form; that is, we must conceive of Him as a being of love, wisdom, and power, or as possessing human qualities in infinite perfection. The sacred Scriptures continually represent Him to the mind as having human powers. For instance, to bring him near to be safficted He was called "a man of sorrows." He is represented as thrually represent Him to the mind as having human powers. For instance, to bring him near to the affilicted He was called "a man of sorrows." He is represented as coming down, as going up, as foreknowing, as predestinating, and as otherwise subject to the condition of time, and as if to be made fast, or realized to the very lowest class of mind, He is even represented as repenting and as being angre with his enemies. He is also represented as possessing bodily organs and members, which means that the infinite One becomes comprehensible to the mind under the conception of the divine humanity. Particularly is He represented as a being of endless love and forgiveness to His enemies, and also a divine protector. Thus He is humanized, as made flesh to us. In its beginnings this doctrine is very weak in our understanding, a babe, and we experience all the events which cluster around the manger of the nativity. Hut He must not only be made flesh to our understanding, but dwell in the heart. An apostle says: "I how my knees that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith." He in whom dwells the word made flesh will love his enemies, trust not in himself, but in the Lord as his protector, and otherwise manifest the Divine nature. "The purpose of all this is that the Lord may manifest His glory in and through us. His glory is not anything that we can give Him, but rather the manifestation of what He gives us. When we thus glorify Him we are sate; all opposition against the Babe of Bethlebem is brought to naught. We are not to contend, lest men attribute the victory to our own powers. We are not to rely upon carnal means. God has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty that no flesh should glory in His presence. We cannot expect the manifestation of Divine Providence to attend us if we desire it for our sakes, for then self is incarnated in us and not the Lord. The Scriptures are full of this doctrine. Says the tend us if we desire it for our sakes, for then self is incarnated in us and not the Lord. The Scriptures are full of this doctrine. Says the Paslmist: 'Show me a token for good, that they which hate me may see it and be ashamed, because Thou, Lord, has helped me and comforted me.' The Lord says, 'bring all the tithes into the storehouse and prove me, and see if I will not prove you out a blessing.' Either blank insidelity is true or else the person who is wholly given up to the Lord, that the Lord may glorify himself in him, can nover fall. This is the Bethlehem, the manger of the nativity, the incarnation, that we all noed, and if we have not realized the divine promises, it is because we have not put them to the test."

have not realized the divine promises, it is because we have not put them to the test."

"THE FOLLT OF UNRELLER"

Rev. J. McKendree Redley occupied the pulpit of the Metropolitan M. E. Church last evening, and spoke on "The Folly of Unbellef," taking his text from Paul's Episités to the Romans, III, 3: "Shall their unbellef make the fatth of God without effect!" Dr. Relley said that unbellef had been defined to be a want of confidence in the word of God arising not from a want of evidence, but from a rooted animus against it, and constituted a criminal disobedience. Paul, in his letter, was teaching that Jews by their long possession of the oracles of God had it in their power to be well grounded in the first principles of the gospei, and hence could more readily carry out the scriptural ides of a perfect Christian character than those who had everything to learn. Fallure on their part to realize the fullness of the latter-day glory could only arise from their fallure to receive Christianity in its purity, as taught by Christ and his disciples. The Jews had no sound reason for rejecting Christ. They believed in a divine revelation; they received Joseph, and the prophets, as the immediate inspiration of God. They believed in miracles. Christ attested His Messiahahip by all these. He came in the fullness of time, answering all prophecies. He wrought such miracles as were never wrought; and spoke as none had spoken. The almus of time, snawering all prophecies. He wrought such miracles as were never wrought, and spoke as none had spoken. The animus of unbelief was referred to at length, and the example and conduct of the Jews shown in relation to the recurrection of Jesus Christ, who, while believing in the doctrine of the resurrection, yet placed a guard around the tomb. Nevertheless there was a tomb delivery at the appointed time, which showed the hand of God, and of which thay had been duty notified by the Scriptures. Why did not the Jews investigate these miracles and show a willingness to accept them on and show a willingness to accept them on sufficient evidence? They did not want it to be true, but still there it stands backed up by the strongest evidence, presumptive, direct, and demonstrative; so strong indeed

that writers on logic repeatedly admitted it; still the Jews remained hostile to the truth, still the Jews remained hostile to the truth, and are as hostile to day as when it was first proclaimed.

Something had to be done to stop the spread of the fame of Christ, so the disciples were commanded not to speak in the name of Jesus. The present condition of the Jews, scattered all over the world, without a land of their own, was the direct rethe Jews, scattered all over the world, with-out a land of their own, was the direct re-ward of their unbelief in and persecution of the Saviour. They were scattered, not ecause at any time they have been too reduced to a successful occupancy of their and, but because of their unbelief; and toland, but because of their unbelief; and today they are living monuments to the wrath
and goodness of an offended Christ. Julian,
the great warrior, lived and saw all the
signs that Christ was the Redeemer, and
yet died an apoetate, and the Jews to-day
cherish the spirit of their Christ-killing
forefathers; and so all through the ages
inidelity brings its punishment.

The animus of such men as Tyndall,
Spencer, and Darwin robbed their characters of much of the respect due them, but
in spite of all the attacks brought to bear
on the divinity of Christ in all the
thousands of years the result had

thousands of years the result had been to give Christ a more powerful hold on the hearts of men than powerful hold on the hearts of men than ever. No one could point to a promise or prophesy ever made which ought to have been fulfilled; even the iniquity of the Israelites, which brought darkness over their destiny, wrote in more glaring characters these promises. Unbellef recoiled upon those who predicted it; and they must accept the consequences of their ters these promises. Unbellet recoiled upon those who predicted it; and they must accept the consequences of their unbelief. Though Emerson has pronounced faith to be a faiture, and his satellites are trying hard to prove it, still God was marching on, and His people invariably conquer, though they die. However intelligent unbelievers may be, however terrible in their onslaught on Christanity, however brilliant their preaching of atheism may be, their unbelief shall not make the faith of God of none effect. God and His word shall stand, and if we stand upon it we are everlastingly safe.

MOREY HALE BARTOW

a Well-Known Scientist. NEW YORK, Dec. 25 .- Morey Hale Bartow, a descendant of Nathan Hale, the revolutionary patriot executed as a spy by the British, was found dead this morning in his room at 37 Lafayette Place, where he had dwelt as a recluse for many years. He made a living by canvassing for had dwelt as a recluse for many years. He made a living by canvassing for religious publications, but spent most of his time in study, and those with whom he had business relations, including Dr. Prime, of the Observer, and others, knew nothing of his private history. He was a member of the Geographical, Historical, and Huguenot Societies, and was at one time secretary of the Society for Advancement of Seience and Arts. He has made valuable researches as to the circumstances of the death of Nathan Hale.

An \$80,000 Blaze,

5r. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25.—Fire last night in
the building 514 and 516 Locust street, occupied by Udell & Crunden, dealers in wooder and willow ware and fancy furniture, and the Charles E. Clark Notion Company, destroyed three upper stories. The losses are: Udell & Chinden, \$23,000, insurance \$20,000, Charles E. Clark Company, \$40,000, insurance \$20,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.-The 216 immigrant who chanced to be waiting at Castle Garden

ALEXANDRIA MOURNING. Its Beloved Mayor Carried Of by

Death.

Probably the best known business man in Virginia quietly surrendered himself to the grim Conqueror yesterday and now lies cold in the beautiful home which he has so long brightened with the sunshine of his



July 30, 1830, and died vesterday morning at 8:20 o'clock of congestion of the lungs, after being ill for about a week. On Saturday he was thought to be improving rapidly, but sarly yesterday morning there was a change for the worse, and, despite the skill and attention of Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of this city, and Drs. Gibson and Powell, of Alexandris, the sick man died.

The deceased had been connected with all matters affecting the interests of Alexandria for many years. He was president of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association, and in that position was a tower of strength. He was filling out his second term as mayor of the city, to which office he had been elected against strong opposition by very large and satisfactory majorities. He had also several times represented the fourth large and satisfactory majorities. He had also several times represented the fourth ward in the city council. His loyal support has always been given to the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural Industrial Association, and he was its president. For many years he was president of the Old Dominion Bank, which was merged into the Citizens' National Bank of Alexandria, and of this institution he was elected president in 1876. Mr. Smoot was the senior member of the firm known as C. C. Smoot & Son, which has for sixty years carried on an extensive tanning business. He was master mason of the George Washington Lodge of A. F. and A. M., and a Knight Templar in the Old Dominion Commandery. Mr. Smoot amassed a comfortable fortune. He leaves two sons, both of sgc.

age.
All the principal business houses in Alexendria are draped in mourning, as are also the city hall and engine houses. Never before has there been such a demonstration of public sorrow on the death of any citizen of a mediant town. he applent town.

The city council has been notitied to meet this morning at 10 o'clock to take appropriate action. Mr. H. Strauss, presi-lent of the board, of aldermen, has re-

quested the merchants to suspend business during the funeral services, which will take place to-morrow.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION. There Will Probably be Trouble in the

The people in Honolulu are virtually of the eve of another revolution. The king, it xerelsing his veto power, intends to stand on his constitutional rights until a judicial decision is rendered. The legislature will decision is rendered. The legislature will contest his section and the natives are becoming excited. They find themselves ignored and treated with contempt the king insulted, his rights, as understood by them, ignored or denied. The native papers, it is said, are inciting natives to rise in arms if necessary, and assert their rights to a voice in the management of their own affairs. It only needs a spark to set the country in a blaze.

DIED UNRECONCILED.

Sad Ending to a Domestic Quarrel or Christmas Day.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 25.—A distressing accident occurred this evening at the rail road crossing on Eighteenth street, south side, this city. A workman named James Salomon quarreled with his wife and left the house in soger. His wife followed bim, carrying her child in her arms, and their little son ran after calling to his father to return. Just on the railroad crossing Salomon paused, looked back, was knocked down by a passing train and his head was cut entirely off by the car wheels, the tragedy occurring in full view of the man's wife. The poor woman, nearly crared with grief and horror, picked up the severed head, kissed it wildly and imploring forgiveness for quarrelling. She was taken home by neighbors. road crossing on Eighteenth street, south

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Virginia Farmer is Impaled Upon : Pitchfork.

[Special to the Republican.] LIDERTY, VA., Dec. 25 .- A sad and fatal accident occurred near Emman, twelve niles south of Liberty, to-day. James I Huddleston fell from his wagon, which was loaded with straw, and in his descent was loaded with straw, and in his descent ran a pitchfork through his body. He dled before he could be removed to his home, which was only a few hundred yards distant from the scene of the accident. Huddleston leaves a wife and six children.

THE TRUE SOLUTION. Striking Flint Glass Workers Start for

Themselves. Pittsbung, PA., Dec. 25 .- The Flint

Glass Workers' Union, whose members are on a strike, has purchased for \$20,000 a factory near East Liverpool, Ohio. Sixty men will be employed, and additional men soon put to work. The factory will be under the direct supervision of the union, and the profits will be turned into its treasury. The establishment of others is treasury. The establishment of others is likely. The strikers have given up all hopes of a compromise, and are preparing for a long strike.

A SAD CASE.

A Juvenile Habitual Drunkard and Besetted Parent.

New Your, Dec. 25.-Lizzie Degnan, only 10 years old, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court to day as an habitual drunkard. Last week she went to school so intoxicated that the teacher was compelled to send her home. Her father, James Degnan, went to the police court this morning to secure her release, but was himself so drunk that he was arrested and committed for ten days. The child was sent to the Sisters of St. Dominick.

PERSONALITIES.

MISS LOTTA spent Sunday in this city. Today she plays to Haltimore. REPRESENTATIVE WHEELES, of Alabams, and family are residing at 1325 M street north-

York after submitting to a very successful treatment by the eminent oculist, Dr. Raney. Ex-REPRESENTATIVE R. S. SYRVENS, of New York, with his wife, also his son, F. C. Stevens with his wife and children, have returned to Washington for the winter, and are settled in their former home, Ro. 1980 Massachusetts A GREAT TERRITORY.

HOW IT IS STRUGLING WITH DIVIDING INFLUENCES AND MORMONS.

Hon. Fred. T. Dubols Talks of Idaho and Its Future-Some Very Interesting Matter on Mormondom and its Pernicious Doctrines. 1200

territories will have their hands full during for admission, division, and subtraction of western territories have already either been introduced, or are in process of formulation as bills. Various other matters in which the far west is interested will come more or less directly before the committees, and chief of these will be the Utah question and its ramifications. Delegate Fred. T. Dubois, of Idaho, was

soen by a REFUDLICAN reporter yesterday, and asked what measures affecting his section of the country were on the congres-

"First and foremost," he replied, "is the

composition of the House committee on territories. It is only just and right that our section should have personal representation in that committee room. Taere is to be a hard fight for the preservation of my territory as a political entity, and we cannot afford to lose any advantage."

"What do you mean, Mr. Dubols, by a fight for Idaho's preservation, and how did the question arise?"

"Idaho's geographical position and its peculiar topography were primarily responsible for the contest. It is divided on an east and west line by a range of high mountains, which up to a recent time were difficult to cross except by trail. Our capital being at Boise City, in southern Idaho, the residents of the north were put to great expense, and the inconvenience of a 400 mile stage ride in some instances, to trausact their husiness with the capital. For this reason a sentiment gradually sprang up in northern Idaho which was fostered by ambitious politicians in Washington territory, and which had for its object the addition of the northern part of Idaho to Washington territory, with Olympia as the capital. In 1882 Singiaer, then a candinte for delegate, made his canvass in northern Idaho on pledges to work for the division. Two years ago both candidates for delegate pledged themselves to work for the same object. At the last session of Congress the Halley bill for the cutting in two of the territory passed the House. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, whose son Charley is delegate from Washington territory, and has senatorial aspirations in case the territory becomes a state, pushed the bill in the Senate. Here he was materially assisted by Stewart of Nevada, who had just been elected from that State, and who saw an opportunity for assisting his pet scheme for taking southern Idaho to Washington for legislative convenience. Impigration, the development of the mining, and agricultural interests and wool growing in a territory containing \$5,000 square miles have grown so rapidly that the people of Idaho now realize that they have a te

destruction of Idabo means the loss, in the near future, of another western delegation in Congress. The west and western interests need all the senatorial and congressional votes they can recurs for the protection of that rection of the country lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific slope. When compared with an equal area in the east the representation of this immense domain, with several millions of inhabitants, is exceedingly small. But in the years to come, and at no distant day, if geographical lines are not tampered with, it will make itself felt, and powerfully felt, for the protection of its interests, which, after all, the cction of its interests, which, after all, the interests of the entire country. No one who knows the west and has its prosperity at heart can favor the enlargement of the who knows the west and has its prosperity at heart can favor the enlargement of the already too large territories by destroying and of the political subdivisions which sconer or later must become populous and powerful states. If Yoorkees and Stewart's scheme should be carried out it would make a state of Nevada larger in area than all the New England and Middle states together, and a state of Washington almost as large. Each as at present constituted is an empire in itself."

"Is there any division of political parties in Idaho upon national questions affecting your section?"

"None at all. Take for instance, Governor Stevenson and myself, representing

your section?"

"None at all. Take for instance, Governor Stevenson and myself, representing the opposing parties, or Col. Shoup and Col. Wall, two business men who hold no political position, but who represent the ordinary interests of good citizens in politics. Each and all would agree on every proposition which affected the interests of Idaho and the far weat. It would make no difference whether they had a Democratic or Republican Senator or Congressmen. The section is thoroughly united. All favor the maintenance of a bissetallic standard. All would favor the issuance of silver certificates, based on bar builtion deposited in the treasury. All would favor the maintenance of tariff protection for lead and wool, the opening up of the Indian reservations for settlement, better mail facilities, and such an amendment of the Aiden land act as would exempt mineral lands from its pravisions. Each and all would favor the taking away of all political power from the Mormons so long as they continue to make church and state one, and preach and teach defiance to the laws of our country."

"What interest is taken by Idaho in the defiance to the laws of our country."
"What interest is taken by Idaho in the

"What interest is taken by Idaho in the Utah question?"
"From one-fifth to one sixth of our population is Mormon. In southern Idaho four of the counties are solidly Mormon. The first arrests and convictions under the Elmunds act took place in our territory. As United States marshal I was forced to take a more or less prominent part, and when I ran for Congress, made my canvass and secured my election on the great issue. That itsue is a simple one, so simple that it seems difficult to make the people of the seems difficult to make the people of the east comprehend it. It is merely the righenforcement of existing laws, and the o enforcement of existing laws, and the ob-taining of such amendments as shall di-vorce church and state as joint elements in the conduct of political institutions throughout a large section of the west. It ought to be understood that the Mormous in Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, and New Mexico are absolutely controlled by the central church government at Salt Lake. The hierarchy, with its insidious political nower, must be broken down in Utah be-tore its pernicious influence can be throttled in the western territories. As long as Mormonism in Utah can flourish, defying our laws and preaching the destruction of our laws and preaching the destruction of family relations, all of tah's neighbors have a close and a vital interest in any con-test to abridge its powers."

"But, as I understand it, Mr. Dubois, the

new constitution for the proposed state of Utah expressly prohibits polygamy, and also prehibits any change in the constitu-tion affecting the enactment making it a

crime?"
"I have no time to enter into a protracted argument to prove the bad faith of the church in their plausible ples for admis-

slow. In the words of Æneas, 'I fear the Greeks even bearing gifts.' It is enough to say that within a few months I have seen twelve Mormons convicted by federal juries of breaking the law against polygamy flatly and defiantly decline to secept pardon upon promises of future obedience to the laws of the United States. If under federal laws, federal courts, and feders! juries, with federal officials hunting down law breakers, they still dely the law, what can be expected under statehood with the church supreme in all the departments of government, and with the Mormons at once making, interpreting, and enforcing one making, interpreting, and enforcing the statutes? It is an absurdity on its face. What possible value can the promise of such men have when the object of their making is avowedly simply to rid them-selves of federal interference with what

selves of federal interference with what they openly announce as the practice of their religion? Those who will not obey the laws should not be allowed to partici-pate in making the laws."
"What is the situation as you find it here?"

the laws should not be allowed to participate in making the laws."

"What is the situation as you find it here?"

"One of danger through ignorance. The danger lies in a widespread misapprehension of the objects and intentions of the Mormon church. I have been constantly confronted, since my arrival at Washington, with the remark from senators and representatives that we must not think of admitting Utah until we amend the constitution by a clause prohibiting polygamy is all the states and territories. But polygamy is not the deep underlying issue. That issue is the protection of American institutions. Polygamy is simply a manifestation, a surface eruption which indicates a deep-seated disease of the system. The Mormon church is an excrescence on the body politic. It consists of an aggregation of men, blindly swayed by their spiritual leaders, who openly defy the laws of the country whenever such laws come into conflict with the orders of their spiritual supervisors or the protended revelations of their prophets. It is a community which openly denies the binding force of the republican doctrine that the verdict of the majority is the supreme law of the state, or that the will of the most is better than the wish of the least. The Mormons' so-called religion teaches them that higher and above all law is the dictation of the apostles, the orders of their bishops, the directions, social and political, of their spiritual leaders. It teaches them—and here it touches American institutions in a vital spot—that the interpretation of the courts of the United States, and that the first must be regarded, where the two conflict, through disobedience of the later. In such a system there is no place for American citizenship, as right-minded men understand it, its duties and its responsibilities. In my mind, and in the mind of all the law-abiding, educated, and progressive men of the west, who are thrown in contact with this system, it would be worse than suicidal to take Utah from its present condition of federal dependence, an

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS. Programme of the Social Events at the

White House. The following dates have been fixed for the state entertainments at the white house during the coming social season :

President's reception, Monday, Jan. 9, from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Cabinet dinner, Thursday, Jan. 5.
Diplomatic reception, Thursday, Jan. 12.
Diplomatic dinner, Thursday, Jan. 19.
Congressional and judicial reception,

Thursday, Jan. 23.
Supreme Court dinner, Thursday, Feb. 2.
Army and navy reception, Thursday,

Feb. 9.

Public reception, Tuesday, Feb. 14.
Mrs. Cleveland will hold afternoon receptions Jan. 7, 21, and Feb. 4.
Mrs. Nelson Brown will give a ball in the Ray mansion this season. Her daughter, Miss Rosalie Brown, was introduced in Newport last summer.
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Stevens, of New York, bave returned to their Massachusett's avenue home., 1520, for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Stevens are with them.
Mrs. Warren, the daughter of Secretary

and Mrs. F. C. Stevens are with them.
Mrs. Warren, the daughter of Secretary
Bayard, has arrived from Boston.
Col. and Mrs. Biddle will introduce their
daughter at a ball on Jan. 3.
Miss Edith Cord is lying very ill at her
father's house with an attack of typhold
favor. Mr. Walter V. R. Berry is convalescing from a serious illness.

The Misses Matthews have returned from
New York

New Year's day, Jan. 2, assisted by Miss Lena Porter, and in the evening a ball will e gives in the spacious house."
Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Carroll will span 4 the

have with them their daughter frene.

Mrs. Thomas Wilson will be at home today, and on Mondays throughout the Mrs. and the Misses Cullen have out cards

for a tea on Tuesday.

Mrs. Leiter will be at bome to callers on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ira Davenport has out cards for receptions on Thursdays in January.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, will be at home on Thursdays in January.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney will give four Friday evening receptions during the

four Friday evening receptions during the senson.

Mrs. Clayton McMichael, who has hosts of devoted friends here, will visit Mrs. N. S. Lincoln during the season.

Mrs. John D. Langhorne is recovering from a long and painful fillness.

The annual ball of the Country Club will be given on Friday night, Jan. 6.

Mr. Jesse Tyson, of Baltimore, will be married to Miss Edith Johns, in Baltimore, on Jan. 5.

Mrs. George Hearst is in the city. Mrs. Parris will introduce her de this week at an afternoon tea.

Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen, of 1021 Fif-teenth street, will be at home on Wednes-

teenth street, will be at home on Wednes-days.

Mrs. Gen. Black will be at home the first Friday in January, and will keep that day during the season.

Mrs. Pruyn is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Amass. Parker, with her

family, in Albany,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Saks have rented the
house owned by Gen. Drum, 1516 K street,
Mrs. Mitchell and her daughter, Miss Mrs. Mitchell and her daughter, Miss Mattie, will remain abroad this winter. They are at present in Nice.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bryan entertained the young people of their neighborhood with a mammoth Christmas tree on Saturday night. The hilarity of the occasion made the new house ring, for there was a bountiful gift for every child present in the green boughs.

green boughs.

The "Republican's" Reporters Decorate Their City Editor.

One of the most thoroughly surprised in-lividuals in the city yesterday was Mr. J. Y. Potts, city editor of the NATIONAL RE-PUBLICAN, when the local staff presented him with a diamond pin as a token of their regard for him both as an individual and as an editor. He recovered the use of his egard for him both as an individual and as n editor. He recovered the use of his ougue sufficiently to thank the boys for hele pretty Christmas gift.

The blue peacil did not do as much exe-ution last night as usual.

A Dancing Solree. Measrs. Hinton & Greenwell, the wellknown terpsichorean instructors, will give one of their pleasant soirces to night at their academy, 200 Pennsylvania avenue southeast (McCauley's Hall).

The Weather. For the District of Columbia, Maryland

and Virginia—Fair weather, nearly stationary emperature, light to fresh variable winds severally northeasterly. Thermometer readings; 7 a. m., 51.9°; 8 p. m., 88.0°, 10 p. m., 32.0°; mean temperature, 34.0°; maximum, 39.0°; minimum, 89.0°; mean relative humidity, 81.0°; total precipitation,

DANIEL MANNING DEAD.

His Cabinet Will Attend.

PEACEFUL CLOSE OF THE GREAT DEMOCRAT'S LIFE

Mourned as a Loss by His State and Party-The Funeral to Take Place on Tuesday-President Cleveland and

The death of ex Secretary Manning, which courred at 1:32 Saturday last, has called out a large number of expressions of regret from the leading members of the Democratic party, and the fullest and most heartfelt sympathy has been tendered the be-

The news of Mr. Manning's death was re-



ceived at the white house about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The telegram ad-dressed to the President read : The family of Daniel Mauning respectfully innounce his death, which occurred at 1:32 to

amounce his death, which occurred at 1:32 to-day.

The message was not signed.
In reply the President immediately sent the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Dec. 24, 1887.—Miss. DANIEL MANNING, Albany, N. Y. Though in this hour of unutierable grief your sorrow is too sacred to be shared and too deep to be reached by earthly comfort, may I express to you my sincere and tender sympathy, saddened by my own affliction at the loss of a true and trusted friend and loyal associate, who but lately stood at my side in the discharce with patriotic zeal of solemn public duty.

The flag on the white house was put at half mast, and the following order was issued to the superintendents of the various departments buildings:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 24, 1887.—To as departments. The President directs that the flags on all the public buildings in the city of Washington be placed at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Daniel Manuing, late Secretary of the Treasury.

By direction of the President

DANIEL S. LAMOST, Private Secretary.

Seeretary Fairchild issued yesterday afternoon the following order relating to the death of ex-Secretary Manning:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1887.—The Hod. Daniel Manuing, late Secretary of the

death of ex-Secretary Manning:
THEASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1887.—The
Hon. Daniel Manning, late Secretary of the
Treasury of the United States, died to-day at
Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Manning was a true patriot and firm
friend, and he rendered his country great service by a wise management of this department;
he was honored by all of our people and especially endeared to all who were associated
with him, either in public or private life.

As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the Treasury Department building,
at this capital, be draped in mourning for ten
days; that it will be closed on the day of the
funeral, and that on that day the National flag
be displayed at half-mast on all the public
buildings under the Treasury Department
throughout the United States.

Secretary of the Treasury.

President Cleveland will leave Washing-

President Cleveland will leave Washington to-night for Abhany to attend Secretary Manning's funeral. Col. Lamont and all the members of the Cabinet will accompany the President. They expect to return to Washington to-morrow night, reaching here early Wednesday morning.

The members of the New York State Democratic Association here, many of whom were subordinates of the late Secre-Democratic Association here, many of whom were subordinates of the late Secreis most kindly and affectionately remembered, gathered at their rooms yesterday, and determined to pay an appropriate tribute of respectand love for their courageous leader and dear old friend. It will take the ferm of beautifully engrossed resolutions of tender sympathy, to be presented to Mr. Manuing's family. Mr. John H. Walst, of Albany, president of the association, has named the following members of the association, who will be entrusted with this duty: Assistant Secretary Maynard, Fifth Auditor Eickhoff, Chief Clerk E. B. Youmans, and T. D. Keleher, all of the Treasury Department; G. H. Benedict and R. M. Furlong, of the government printing office, and John Trainor, of New York. These gentlemen will prepare the resolutions, and also represent the association by attending the funeral.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 p. m., from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Albany. tary Manning, and by whom Mr. Manning is most kindly and affectionately romem

LIQUOR AND POLITICS. Sam Small Proposes to Demolish the

Two Leading Parties. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Foundry M. E. Church was packed with those nterested in the cause of temperance, and those curious to hear Sam Small talk on that subject. The meeting was called under the suspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. LaTetra presiding. Mr. Small, on being introduced, arraigned the Republican party and demotished the Democratic party, and said he had just returned from a tour in the South in the cause of temperance and was greatly pleased at the prospects for the complete annihilation of the liquor traffic in the near future, and believed that Jesus Christ was with the movement to abolish rum, whisky

with the movement to abolish rum, whisky and beer from the land, A great difficulty in the way, however, was the tremendous power, magnitude and influence of the liquor interests in the country. Men who posed as statesmen with all the mannerisms of Sir Oracie said it was impossible to suppress the liquor traffic, "and I expect it will be," said Mr. Small, "as long as they figure as statesmen." [Laughter.]

Mr. Small believed the Prohibition party had learned a lesson from being kicked, rolled over, and sat on, and hereafter would enter into no compromises, and that having the balance of power, would use it, regardless of results, toward the extirpabaying the balance of power, would use it, regardless of results, toward the extirpation of the liquor traffic, and was glad that, although the rest of the government was rotten, the Supreme Court of the land was on the side of temperance, having declared the manufacture and sale of liquor illegal. Mr. Small then paid his respects to the Democratic party, which was, he said, part of parcel of the liquor traffic; and he could say it with perfect safety owing to his long association with the party. No hope was to be expected from it, and its death was speedily prophecied. The rest of Mr. Small's address was conduct to stating what the Prohibition party expected to accomplished at the coming elections.

The monthly twilight dinner of the Pa Upsilon Association will take place next Vednesday evening at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Windsor. Hon. Francis P. Dewess, of the Department of Justice, will read a paper on the "Present State of Labor," pre-paratory to the informal discussion of that subject.